第 20 講　長文実践演習③

ポイント

① 因果の発見
② 追加の発見
③ 対比の発見

次の文章を読んで，下の問いの（　　）に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

（1）My niece, Ann, is in her third year at university. She has recently started her job search. When she entered the university, she wanted to be an architect and planned to apply for work in an architectural firm. But as she prepared for her job search, she learned that the way people work has changed a lot in the past few years. She discovered that much of the change has occurred because of what is called the IT Revolution. The “IT (Information Technology) Revolution” refers to the dramatic change in the way information is perceived and used in today’s world.

（2）Over the past 12 to 15 years, the amount and types of data available on the Internet and, in particular, the speed at which we can process the data, have increased to an extent few people could have imagined. These developments have led to new ways of thinking about how we use information and how we work in information-rich environments. Simply put, doing business no longer relies on location; new information-sharing software has made cooperation at a distance convenient and efficient.

（3）As a result, many new business models have appeared. One such model is a large corporation arranging to have another company, often located in a different country, perform essential tasks. This became possible with the growth of reliable and secure communications and the ability to move

massive amounts of data over long distances in an instant. An early example of this arrangement is in the field of accounting. A company in the United States, for instance, first scans all its bills, orders, and wage payments into the computer and sends the documents to an accounting center in, say, Costa Rica. Basic accounting activity is then carried out at that site. Next, the data is returned via the Internet to the original company, where high-level analysis is done.

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(4) Another example of this type of arrangement is reliance on overseas call centers, which have become increasingly common. It has become possible for a telephone operator in India to answer a customer-service call from anywhere in the world, respond directly to the customer and offer a satisfactory solution, at a far lower cost to the company than ever before. Many large companies now depend on such call centers. Today in Japan, when you call a toll-free number, there is a chance that someone in Chingtao, China will answer the phone in Japanese to help solve your problem.

(5) A second business model made possible by the IT Revolution is one in which work is divided into smaller, more specific tasks performed by individuals in different geographical locations. For example, freelance specialists who may be living at a great distance from each other can work together to produce a new semiconductor design. A member of the group living in California does some initial work on the project and uploads the result onto a server. A colleague in Japan spends the day making further additions to the design. Next, someone in Israel accesses it and does his/her portion of the job. Finally the group member in California downloads it and gives it a final check. Thus, freelance specialists in different parts of the world collaborate to complete a single project.

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(6) A similar example is that of a commercial artist who works in the privacy of her beachside home in Hawaii to create a mail-order catalog for a client in Paris. She uses pictures taken by a photographer in Australia, adds text composed by a writer in Canada, includes artwork she created on her computer, and sends the finished product out to the client for final approval. All this is done digitally and according to each worker's own schedule. In this way, the best talent in the world can be chosen for each task.

(7) With the knowledge she has acquired in the course of her job search, Ann now understands how the nature of work has changed as a result of the IT Revolution. Although she is still interested in architecture, Ann now realizes that this field offers a broader variety of opportunities. Rather than studying architectural design itself, Ann has decided to become an expert in the specifications and materials that architects need for their designs. She also now knows that there is often not enough work in one office for a specialist of this type. However, she is confident she can work as a freelance specialist in collaboration with a variety of people in different countries. Ann now looks forward to taking advantage of the career opportunities that the IT Revolution has opened up.

(08 センター　本)

NOTE

問 1　Ann realized that people today work in ways unimagined before because (　　).

① the amount of data on the Internet can no longer be dealt with effectively

② the demand for architects has risen sharply over the last couple of decades

③ they think the impact of the IT Revolution is already a thing of the past

④ they deal with information entirely differently than in the past

問 2　The statement "doing business no longer relies on location" implies that (　　).

① business people must be physically close to each other to do their work

② business people need to travel abroad more often in order to do their jobs

③ people feel that using information is more important than making profits

④ people who are not in the same place can successfully work as a team

問 3　In the example described in paragraph (3), the initial work takes place (　　).

① in the United States and the work is completed in Costa Rica

② in Costa Rica and the work is completed in the United States

③ in the United States, some work is done in Costa Rica, and the work is completed in the United States

④ in Costa Rica, some work is done in the United States, and the work is completed in Costa Rica

問 4　According to paragraph (4), the IT Revolution has (　　).

① not reduced the cost of doing business

② influenced where companies locate their call centers

③ increased the demand for people who speak Chinese

④ eliminated the need for call centers

問 5　If we divide paragraphs（3）through（7）into three groups according to their topics, which grouping is most appropriate?（　　）

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
①	（3）	（4）（5）	（6）（7）
②	（3）（4）	（5）（6）	（7）
③	（3）（4）	（5）	（6）（7）
④	（3）	（4）（5）（6）	（7）

問 6　When Ann begins working, she（　　）.

① may not be in the same office as the people she works with
② will be working at a newly designed toll-free call center
③ is likely to move to the city where her employer is located
④ wants to join a company where she can stay until retirement

問 7　Discussed in the article is the IT Revolution’s（　　）.

① enormous impact on the way workers, rather than companies, think about work
② limited impact on the way workers, rather than companies, think about work
③ profound impact on the way workers and companies think about work
④ slight impact on the way workers and companies think about work

復習テスト　　第二十回

次の見出し語に相当する表現を選びなさい。

1. 建築家

① physicist　② pharmacist　③ astronaut　④ architect

2. 加工する

① produce　② produce　③ process　④ proceed

3. 申し込む

① attach　② apply　③ appetite　④ apprehend

4. 協力

① counterpart　② celebration
③ communication　④ cooperation

5. 手配

① distribution　② arrangement
③ disarmament　④ comprehension

6. 大量の

① massive　② active　③ positive　④ passive

7. 解決策

① solitude　② semblance　③ selection　④ solution

8. 最初の

① portion　② agent　③ initial　④ urgent

9. 地理の

① genetic　② geographical　③ gentle　④ general

10. 承認

① appointment　② appearance
③ appoint　④ approval

NOTE

第 20 講　解答

< 解答・全訳 >

問 1　④　　問 2　④　　問 3　③　　問 4　②

問 5　②　　問 6　①　　問 7　③

(1)　私の姪であるアンは大学の 3 年生である。彼女は最近就職活動を始めた。彼女が大学に入ったとき，彼女は建築家になりたいと思っており，建築事務所の仕事に応募するつもりであった。しかし，就職活動の準備をしていた時に，人々の働き方がここ数年で大きく変化していることがわかった。その変化の大部分が，いわゆる IT 革命が原因で起きたものだとわかった。「IT（情報技術）革命」は，今日の世界で情報の認識の方法，使用方法が激変していることを指している。

(2)　過去 12 年から 15 年で，インターネットで入手できるデータの量と種類，そして特に，データを処理できるスピードは，ほとんどの人が想像できなかった程度にまで上がってきている。これらの発達が原因で，情報をどう使うか，情報の豊かな環境でどう働くかについて，新しい考え方が生まれている。簡単に言うと，仕事をすることは，もはや場所に依存していない。つまり，新しい情報の共有ソフトのおかげで，離れた場所で協力することが便利で効率のよいものになった。

(3)　結果として，多くの新しいビジネスモデルが登場している。その様なモデルの一つが，たいてい違う国に位置している別の会社に，不可欠な仕事を手配している大企業だ。これは，信頼できる確かな通信と，大量のデータを瞬時に長い距離を越えて送信する能力が発達したことで，可能になった。これらの手配の初期の例が，経理の分野だ。例えば，合衆国のある会社が，コンピューター内にすべての請求書，注文書，給与支払いをスキャンして，例えば，コスタリカにある経理センターにその文書を送る。そして，基本的経理がその場所で行われる。次に，データがインターネット経由で元の会社に送り返され，そこで高度な分析が行われる。

(4)　この種の手配のもう一つの例は，海外のコールセンターへの依存であり，これはますます普通になっている。インドの電話のオペレーターが，世界のどこからでもかかってくる顧客サービスの電話に出て，直接顧客に対応し，その会社にとっては以前よりもずっと低いコストで満足のいく解決策を提供することが可能になっている。多くの大企業が，現在その様なコールセンターに頼っている。今日，日本では，

フリーダイヤルの番号に電話して，中国のチンタオにいる人が日本語で電話に出て，問題解決の手助けをしてくれるという可能性がある。

(5) IT 革命が可能にした第二のビジネスモデルは，仕事を地理的に別の場所にいる人で，より小さくより具体的な仕事に分けるものである。たとえば，お互い遠い場所で生活しているフリーランスの専門家たちが共同で働いて，新しい半導体設計を作り出したりする。カリフォルニアで生活しているグループのメンバーがその計画の最初の作業をいくらか行って，その結果をサーバにアップロードする。日本にいる同僚が，その設計にさらに追加をするのに一日費やす。次に，イスラエルにいる人がそれにアクセスして自分に割り当てられた仕事を行う。最後に，カリフォルニアにいるグループのメンバーがそれをダウンロードして最終的なチェックをする。こうして，世界中の様々な場所にいるフリーランスの専門家たちが協力して一つの企画を完成する。

(6) 似たような例は，ハワイの海辺にある家でプライベートな状況で仕事をしている商業デザイナーが，パリの依頼人のために通販カタログを作るといったものである。彼女はオーストラリアにいる写真家が撮った写真を使い，カナダのライターが構成した文章を付け加え，自分のコンピューターで作成した作品を含めて，最終的な承認のために仕上がった制作品を依頼人に送る。この全てがデジタルで，それぞれの労働者のスケジュールに合わせて行われる。このようにして，世界で最高の才能をもった人をそれぞれの仕事で選ぶことができる。

(7) 彼女が就職活動で得た知識で，アンは今 IT 革命の結果として仕事の性質が変わった様子を理解している。彼女はまだ建築に興味を持っているけれども，今この分野がより多様な機会を与えてくれることを認識している。建築の設計そのものを勉強するよりもむしろ，アンは，建築家が設計に必要とする設計明細書や素材の専門家になることに決めた。彼女は，今や一つの事務所ではこの種の専門家にとって十分な仕事が存在していないこともわかっている。しかしながら, 彼女は異なる国の様々な人たちと共同すればフリーランスの専門家として働くことができると自信を持っている。アンは今，IT 革命が開いた仕事の機会を利用するのを楽しみにしている。

20 講　重要語彙リスト

1	niece	姪	29	operator	（電話の）オペレーター
2	architect	建築家	30	respond to	回答する
3	apply for	応募する	31	solution	解決策
4	plan to do	～する計画をする	32	toll	通話料
5	prepare for	～に準備する	33	help do	～するのに役立つ
6	what is called	いわゆる	34	divide A into B	A を B に分ける
7	refer to	～について言う	35	geographical	地理の
8	perceive	認識する	36	semiconductor	半導体
9	available	利用できる	37	initial	最初の
10	in particular	特に	38	colleague	同僚
11	process	加工する	39	further	さらなる
12	extent	程度	40	addition	追加
13	lead to	引き起こす	41	portion	一部，部分
14	simply put,	簡単に言うと	42	collaborate	協力する
15	no longer	もはや～ない	43	complete	完成させる
16	rely on	～に頼る	44	photographer	写真家
17	location	場所	45	compose	構成する
18	cooperation	協力	46	approval	承認
19	corporation	企業	47	a variety of	様々な～
20	arrange to do	～する手配をする	48	opportunity	機会
21	secure	安定した	49	B rather than A	A というよりむしろ B
22	massive	大量の	50	specification	設計明細書
23	instant	瞬間	51	material	資料
24	accounting	経理	52	confident	自信のある
25	bill	請求書	53	collaboration	協力
26	wage	賃金	54	look forward to ～ ing	～するのを楽しみにする
27	carry out	実行する	55	take advantage of	～を利用する
28	analysis	分析			

第20講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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復習テスト　解答

第二十回

1. ④	2. ③	3. ②	4. ④
5. ②	6. ①	7. ④	8. ③
9. ②	10. ④		